

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2288.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—

CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSSE, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POSENKEE, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIRS, Esq.
HORN, S. LATTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTRY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 1 month, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [8]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON:—
Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 6 " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:

For the convenience of those returning to
Europe an Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the trans-
action of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.

Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

**RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.**

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT,
&c.,
at the Machine Shop, lately in the possession
of Messrs. J. W. CROCKER & Co., Bowrington,
will take place on

FRIDAY,
the 26th July, 1889, commencing at 11 A.M.
For further particulars, apply to

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [10]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 311.

WANTED a SECOND BOARDING OFFICER
for the Harbour Department.
Salary, \$1,380 per annum and Quarters.
Knowledge of Seamanship required.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to
the Harbour Master before FRIDAY, the 26th
instant, at NOON.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1889. [18]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N ENGLISH CLERK, about 25 years of
age, is required for the Office of the
Company. Written applications for the appointment,
accompanied with references, will be
received by the undersigned until the 31st
instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [18]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of
the Company will be held at the HONG-
KONG HOTEL on TUESDAY, the 30th July,
1889, at 4 P.M.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th July,
1889, both days inclusive.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [18]

THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

N O T I C E is hereby given that the CALL of
\$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, due
prior to the 28th February last, is now being
made, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to pay
to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on or before the 16th day of
August next, the amount due from them.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [18]

THE SONGKEI KOYAH PLANTING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

I N accordance with the Articles of Association
and Prospectus of the above Company,
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a CALL
of \$15 (FIFTEEN DOLLARS) A SHARE, is
payable to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 16th
day of August next.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [18]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

I N accordance with the Provisions of No. 103
of the Articles of Association of the General
Managers have this day declared an INTERIM
DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th ult.
of 7 per cent. on the paid up Capital.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG
& SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be
issued to Shareholders on the 2nd proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the
and proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [18]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

N O T I C E is hereby given that an INTERIM
DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOL-
LARS per Share will be payable to those Persons
who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July,
1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th July, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1889. [18]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

N O T I C E is hereby given that an INTERIM
DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOL-
LARS per Share will be payable to those Persons
who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July,
1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th July, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1889. [18]

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

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WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

N O T I C E is hereby given that an INTERIM
DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOL-
LARS per Share will be payable to those Persons
who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July,
1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th July, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

ALEX. LEVY,
Secretary (pro tem).

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [18]

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

N O T I C E is hereby given that the
STATUTORY MEETING of the above
named Company will be held at the Offices of
the Company, No. 18, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, 1889,
at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

By Order of the Directors,

ALEX. LEVY,
Secretary (pro tem).

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [18]

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

Intimations.

A LUXURY FOR THE HOT SEASON.

DAKIN'S new "Loofah" BATH BRUSH, with handle, price 75 cents.

Also on hand a very large selection of FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

BATH and TOILET SPONGES, of all sizes, also HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL and SHAVING BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMES and SACHETS, at lowest cash rates.

DAKIN'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, the only reliable remedy for prickly heat.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 66.)

Hongkong, 10 July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.
As prescribed and recommended by Dr. AVRES, Colonial Surgeon, with President of the Hongkong Sanitary Board.

To be used in cases of vomiting and purging attended with violent pain.

Prepared only by
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

ASTRINGENT ANTACID DIARRHOEA MIXTURE.

As recommended by the London Board of Health for use in all cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.

Prepared only by
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S ASIATIC CORDIAL.

DOSE:—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and Dysentery, one-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours. For Cholera, 1, 2, or 3 tea-spoonfuls every hour, or in urgent cases oftener.

In Bottles—50 cents and \$1 each.

WATSON'S CHLORODYNE.

DOSE:—Ten to twenty drops in brandy and water.

In Bottles—50 cents \$1 and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S ASTRINGENT PILLS,

FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c.

DOSE:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

In Bottles 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongoe Pilline soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY.

Invalids' necessities and appliances of all kinds kept in stock.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

[s]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

It would manifestly be unfair to hold Governor des Vaux responsible for the shortcomings of his predecessors in office. His Excellency has had no sinecure since his arrival in Hongkong; his time has been so fully occupied with public business that it scarcely to be wondered at if various important matters have escaped his attention—that is assuming they have been brought under his notice. On more than one occasion we have referred in these columns to the deplorable state of what are known as the Ordinances of Hongkong, and we believe we are justified in saying that the members of the legal profession are unanimous that the existing state of affairs in that respect is anything but a credit to the colony. Our local code is such an uncertain element that even trained barristers are chary of defining the actual condition of the existing law as affecting many important points. Now this is not as it should be, nor is it what the community has a right to expect.

About seven years ago a Commission was appointed to revise the Ordinances and, to place them in something like an intelligible form, composed of Chief Justice Sir George Phillippe, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Stewart (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. O'Malley (Attorney General), Mr. E. J. Ackroyd (Registrar of the Supreme Court), Mr. A. B. Johnson (Crown Solicitor), and Mr. E. Mackay, barrister-at-law, the

last named gentleman acting as Secretary, for which appointment he received remuneration at the rate of \$150 per month. If we remember rightly Mr. ALFRED LISTER (Postmaster-General) and Messrs. A. G. Wise and Jno. J. Francis, Q.C., were afterwards added to the list of law reformers. The question has often been asked as to what this Law Revision Committee has ever done to justify its existence; we ask what the Committee is doing now. So far as we can discover, these excellent gentlemen have practically done nothing, and curiously enough, of the entire personnel of the original Committee, Dr. STEWART is the only one now in the colony. We are not aware that substitutes were ever appointed to replace the absent officials, excepting in the case of the paid Secretary. We remember Mr. O'MALLEY complained some considerable time ago—after the departure of Mr. MACKAY in 1887 if we mistake not—that the onerous duties attached to his position of Attorney General occupied so much of his time that he could not properly attend to the business of the Law Revision Committee, and in consequence of this complaint—the honorable Mr. O'MALLEY's private practice had nothing to do with it, of course—Mr. A. J. LEACH was appointed Secretary at a monthly salary of \$150, and in addition had a clerk provided. Things would then appear to have gone on as before, that is to say nothing was done, although we doubt not that the salaries were drawn with scrupulous regularity. When we say that nothing was done, we use the term advisedly; this Commission has been in existence for seven years, engaged in a work which might have been efficiently carried out inside six months, and up to the present day the rate-payers, who provided the money that has been wasted with such lavish profusion, have not received the slightest benefit and are even unaware whether or not the gigantic sham is still in existence.

Mr. LEACH's peculiar relations with the Law Revision Committee would appear to require investigation. This gentleman, after Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPE left the colony, acted as Puisne Judge for over eighteen months, and, since last February he has been Acting Attorney General. Has Mr. LEACH during that time been receiving the emoluments (\$150 monthly and the services of a clerk) of the position of Secretary to the moribund Law Revision Committee? If he has, we trust His Excellency the Governor will regard it as his bounden duty to order the whole of the money so paid to be refunded to the Treasury. Mr. LEACH, by virtue of his position as Puisne Judge and Attorney General respectively, has been an official member of the Commission for the past two years, so that his holding the office of paid Secretary at the same time is one of those curious things which nobody can understand. Again, if Mr. O'MALLEY could not devote his attention to the revision of the Ordinances owing to the pressure of his work as Attorney General, how does his deputy manage to rub along so satisfactorily, and also attend to a considerable amount of private practice? If a Secretary to the Commission was an absolute necessity in Mr. O'MALLEY's time, how can Mr. LEACH conscientiously perform the duties of both offices now? Either this secretaryship is a sinecure, or it is not. If it is a sinecure it ought to be abolished at once and the money paid away as salary refunded; if it is not, and if the Commission is still in existence, then let a secretary be appointed who has time to properly attend to duties which ought to be of an enormous as well as of an important character.

But quite apart from this instance of official legerdemain, we contend that the time has arrived when some account of what has actually been accomplished by the Law Revision Committee should be laid before the public. How much money has it cost, and what is there to show for the expenditure? It would appear that the salary for the Secretary alone has amounted to the large sum of \$12,600. What has the community got, what is likely to get, for this lavish and wholly unnecessary outlay? Perhaps Mr. Jno. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., whose membership of the Commission saddles him with a certain amount of public responsibility in this matter, a responsibility which his position as leader of the local Bar considerably intensifies, will throw some light on the subject!

TELEGRAMS.

MR. BLAINE RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 16th.
The New York *Harold* announced that Mr. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State for the United States Government, has resigned.

BOULANGER'S TRIAL.

The trial of General Boulanger has been decided upon.

THE FRENCH NAVAL BILL.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for raising 61,000,000 francs for ships and defences, and the session has closed.

CRETE.

Affairs in Crete are said to be serious.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. ADAMSON, BELL & CO., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Port Fairy* left Vancouver for Japan, &c., on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

ANOTHER thief was caught in the Hongkong Hotel annexe yesterday. The object of his hideousness was a brass hinge. He got three groats in the stocks and five weeks' gaol, instead.

THE entertainment to be given by the "Wanderers," assisted by several amateurs, is to take place this evening. The comparative coolness of the weather will, we hope, enable a good number to attend.

SAYS the *Alta California*:—"Dr. Loring has departed for Portugal, as United States Minister. The Doctor is a lucky person. He was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture because he knew nothing about farming, and now gets a foreign mission because he knows nothing about it."

THE movement for the tunnelling of the Simplon, which is to be the subject of a conference between France, Italy, and Switzerland, will be looked upon with much disfavour in Germany. A tunnelled Simplon would mean the revival of the French railroad carrying trade, and the renewal of profitable commercial relations between Italy and France.

LAST night a young woman attempted to leave her worldly cares, including her husband, by the water and jumped into the Harbour near the Canton Wharf. A *lukong*, stimulated by the prospect of getting an immortalising hellish medal, jumped after her and got her out. She was taken before Mr. Pollock this morning, and after a labored admonition was told to go home.

THE steel-torpedoed ship *Vulcan* was launched at Portsmouth on June 13th. She is the largest vessel the Government ever built, and is intended to accompany a fleet and carry a large equipment of torpedo-boats. She will form a floating workshop, and be supplied with hydraulic cranes on which the torpedo-boats can be hoisted out of water. The *Vulcan* is 6620 tons burden and of 1200 horse-power.

A SMALL gang of that worst type of thieves—the steamboat-sneaks—were disposed of by Mr. Pollock this morning. On the night of the 11th Inst. Mr. Mitchell, chief engineer of the *Bengaloe*, caught some coolies rising a boat amidships, and, with assistance secured four of them. It turned out that they had robbed a gardener who was returning from Singapore of \$120, some jewellry, and his clothes. Three of them were remitted to gaol for five months.

A POST in the Papal court, which always raises a smile when mentioned, is that called the "Devil's Advocate"—the prelate who, at canonizations, raises objections to the many virtues and good actions of the saint, for the sake of discussion. The new Devil's Advocate is Mr. Puisne Judge for over eighteen months, and, since last February he has been Acting Attorney General. Has Mr. LEACH during that time been receiving the emoluments (\$150 monthly and the services of a clerk) of the position of Secretary to the moribund Law Revision Committee?

If he has, we trust His Excellency the Governor will regard it as his bounden duty to order the whole of the money so paid to be refunded to the Treasury. Mr. LEACH, by virtue of his position as Puisne Judge and Attorney General respectively, has been an official member of the Commission for the past two years, so that his holding the office of paid Secretary at the same time is one of those curious things which nobody can understand. Again, if Mr. O'MALLEY could not devote his attention to the revision of the Ordinances owing to the pressure of his work as Attorney General, how does his deputy manage to rub along so satisfactorily, and also attend to a considerable amount of private practice? If a Secretary to the Commission was an absolute necessity in Mr. O'MALLEY's time, how can Mr. LEACH conscientiously perform the duties of both offices now? Either this secretaryship is a sinecure, or it is not. If it is a sinecure it ought to be abolished at once and the money paid away as salary refunded; if it is not, and if the Commission is still in existence, then let a secretary be appointed who has time to properly attend to duties which ought to be of an enormous as well as of an important character.

At the Police Court this morning Mr. Pollock delivered his decision in the case of the crime who was dropped upon by a *lukong*, disguised as a coolee, and who was charged with acting as an emigration agent without having a license. His Worship delivered the following extraordinary decision:—I have considered the evidence in this case, and am of opinion that the defendant did not act as an emigration broker within the meaning of section 27. It is not proved that he even acted as a principal in the matter. Therefore I think he has committed no offence under that section. I am also of opinion that he has committed no offence under section 33, for the same reason. However, although I acquit the defendant on these charges I am quite satisfied that he requires to be bound over to keep the peace. He is to be bound over in two sumptures of \$100, or one of \$200, to give good behaviour for twelve months—in default three months' imprisonment.

THE RUSSIAN military authorities are reported to be considering a plan for converting the Berdan rifle into one of a smaller calibre and longer range. The authorities believe that when this change has been made the new weapon will surpass all the rifles now in use in Europe and America. A Russian chemist is also said to have invented a new smokeless powder superior in quality to that used in the German army. Russia does not propose to introduce the repeating rifle, believing that if she did she would injure her readiness for immediate war.

THE SOUND, between Denmark and Sweden, is to be crossed by a tunnel in the form of a submarine tubular bridge, which Mr. R. Liljeqvist, a Swedish engineer, proposes to construct. Instead of boring through the chalk of the straits, as was intended by the French engineer whose undertaking was talked about some time ago, Mr. Liljeqvist proposes to construct piers, consisting of iron caissons filled with concrete, and about 40 feet apart, at the bottom of the sea between the two shores, and on these piers to lay a tube consisting of two concentric iron cylinders, the inner cylinder being 3ft. smaller in diameter than the outer one, the space between them being filled in with concrete.

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THE E. & A. CO.'S steamer *Tancredie*, Capt. Hugh Craig, which arrived here from Sydney on the morning of the 13th inst., accomplished the voyage in 17 days 17 hours. This, although a smart passage, is still considerably inferior to that made by the same Company's steamer *Guthrie*, then under the command of Capt. W. B. Darke, in July, 1885. The *Guthrie* left Sydney at 4 p.m. on July 2nd, and after calling at Moreton Bay, Townsville, Cooktown, and Thursday Island, and suffering a seven hours' detention at Moreton Bay owing to low tides, which further necessitated a night's anchorage at Cairns, outside Thursday Island, arrived in the Ly-ee-moon Pass at 8.30 p.m. on the 20th, thus making the run in 18 days 4 hours—not steaming time, a trifle over 17 days. As the *Tancredie* does not appear from her report to have called at any of the North Australian ports, the record of the *Guthrie* will remain unbroken. It is noteworthy that Mr. Lawrence Miven, chief engineer of the *Tancredie*, held a similar position on board the *Guthrie* during the trip detailed above.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

of another to be divided between many persons, has been divided according to the theoretical plan, for he has no experience of any divisions of this sort, and he has had extended experience of divisions in which various deductions in the shape of squeezes were the prominent features. In like manner it is very hard to make an arrangement by which one Chinese shall have charge of the food provision of others, in which, if close enquiry is made, it does not appear that those who receive the food suppose that the one who provides it is retaining a certain proportion for his own use. The dissatisfaction in such cases may possibly be wholly suppressed, but there is no reason to think that the suspicion is absent because it does not manifest itself upon the surface. Indeed it is only a foreigner who would raise the question at all, for the Chinese expect this state of things as surely as they reckon on friction in machinery, and with equal reason. If any matter is to be accomplished which requires consultation and adjustment, it does not do in China, as it might in any western land, to send a mere message to be delivered, at the home of the person concerned, to the effect that such and such terms could be arranged. The principal must go himself, and he must see the principal on the other side. If the latter should not be at home, the visit must be repeated until he is found, for otherwise no one would be sure that the matter had not been distorted in its transmission through other media. Accustomed as the Chinese are to being entrusted with all varieties of errands, for their friends, as mentioned in the chapter on the employment of intermediaries, there are some errands, especially those concerning foreigners, which they do not wish to undertake. A Chinese teacher, in the writer's employ had been asked to find a servant whose services were no longer required, and mention to him that fact. He received the commission with a dejected air, and returned soon afterwards to say that he feared that it had been given to him in a temporary forgetfulness of the Chinese nature. The inevitable enquiry of the person receiving the announcement would be, "why does this man bring me this word?" and no amount of explanation would ever have convinced the servant, his friends, his heirs, administrators or assigns, that that particular teacher was not in some way instrumental in upsetting the "rice bowl" of that servant.

Frequent references have been made to the social solidarity of the Chinese. In some kinds of cases, the whole family, or clan, all seem to have their singers in the particular pie belonging to some individual of the family. But into such affairs a person with a different surname is, if he be a wise person, careful not to intrude any of his fingers, lest they be burned. It is indeed a proverb that it is hard to give advice to one whose surname is different from one's own. What does this fellow mean by mixing himself up in my affairs? He must have an object, and it is taken for granted that the object is not a good one; if this is true of those who are life-long neighbours and friends, how much more is it true of those who are mere outsiders, and who have no special relations to the persons addressed! The character meaning "outside" as has already been elsewhere remarked, has in China a scope and a significance which can only be comprehended by degrees. The same kind of objection which is made to a foreigner, because he comes from an "outside" country, is made to a villager, because he comes from an "outside" village. This is true with much greater emphasis if the outsider comes from no one knows where, and wants no one knows what. Who knows what drug this fellow has in his gourd?" is the inevitable enquiry of the prudent Chinese, in regard to a fresh arrival.

If a traveller happens to get astray and arrives at a village after dark, particularly if the hour is late, he will often find that no one will even come out of his house to give a simple direction. Under these circumstances the writer once wandered around for several hours, unable to get one of the many Chinese who were offered a reward for acting as a guide, even to listen to the proposal. It is not every form of civilisation which emphasises the duty of entertaining strangers. And even in lands where the theory is recognised, there will be many who will sympathise with the sturdy yeoman of Yorkshire, who observes to his comrade, "I say, Bill, who is that chap yonder?" "Don't know him." "Well then 'eave 'arf a brick at him." Many of the proverbs of Solomon in regard to caution toward strangers gain a new meaning after actual contact with Orientals, but the Chinese have carried their caution to point which it would be hard to surpass. If a man has become insane and has strayed away from home, and his friends scour the country-side, hoping to hear something of him, they know very well that the chances of finding traces of him are slight. If he has been at a particular place, but has disappeared, the natural enquiry of his pursuers would be, what did you do with him? This might lead to trouble, so the safest way, and the one sure to be adopted if the enquirer is a stranger, is to assume total ignorance of the whole affair. In the case supposed, the enquiry is by a stranger, but the same thing will not seldom happen, as we have learned by experience, when a Chinese stranger tries to find a man who is well known. In a case of this sort, a stranger whose appearance indicated him to be a native of an adjacent province inquired his way to the village of a man of whom he was in quest. But on arriving there, he was disappointed to find that the whole village was unanimous in the affirmation that no such man was known there, and that he had never even been heard of. This wholesale falsehood was not concocted by any deliberate provision, for which there was no opportunity, but was simultaneously adopted by a whole village, full of people, with the same unerring instinct which leads the prairie dog to dive into its hole when, some, unfamiliar object is sighted. In all instances of this kind, the slight variations of local dialect afford an infallible test of the general region from which one hails. It is hopeless for a man to claim to be a native of a district, the pronunciation of which differs by ever so little from his own, for his speech betrays him. Not only will a stranger find it hard to get a clue to the whereabouts of a man his possible business with whom excites instantaneous and general suspicion, but the same thing may be true, as we have also had repeated occasion to know, in regard to a whole village. Not long ago the writer sent several Chinese to look up certain other Chinese who had been for a long time in a Foreign Hospital under treatment. Very few of them could be found at all. In one case a man who ventured to hold conversation with the strangers, gave his surname only, which was that of a large clan, but positively refused to reveal his name, or style! In another instance, a village of which the messengers were search persistently retented before them, like an *igenus satius*, and at last all traces of it disappeared, without its having been found all. Yet once the strangers were probably within a mile or two of it, as in the case just referred to, the stranger who could not find the man for whom he was looking proved to have been within ten rods of his dwelling at the time he was baffled. A conspicuous illustration of the instinctive recognition by the Chinese of the existence of their own mutual suspicion is found in the reluctance to be left alone in a room. If this should happen, a guest will not improbably exhibit a restless demeanor, and will perhaps stroll out into the passage, as much as to say, "do not suspect me; I did not take your thing, as you see I put them behind me." The same thing is sometimes observed when a self-suspecting

Chinese calls upon a foreigner. Nothing is so certain to excite the most violent suspicion on the part of the Chinese, as the death of a person under circumstances which are in some respects peculiar. To this we may have occasion to refer in another connection. A typical example of this is the death of a married daughter. Although, as already mentioned, the parents are powerless to protect her while she lives, they are in some degree masters of the situation when she has died, if there is anything to which any suspicion can be made to attach itself. Her suicide is an occasion on which the girl's parents no longer adopt their proverbial position of holding down the head, but, to the contrary hold their head erect, and virtually impose their own terms. The refusal to come to an understanding with the family of the girl under such circumstances would be punished by a long and vexatious lawsuit, the motive for which would be in the first instance revenge, but the main issue of which would eventually be the preservation of the "face" of the girl's family. There is an ancient saying in China, that when one is walking through an orchard where pears are grown, it is well not to adjust one's cap, and when passing through a melon patch, it is not the time to lace one's shoes. These sage aphorisms represent a generalised truth. In Chinese social life it is strictly necessary to walk softly, and one cannot be too careful. This is the reason, as we have seen in referring to the "dread of giving offence," why the Chinese are so constitutionally reticent at times, which seem to us ill-chosen. They know, we cannot, that the smallest spark may kindle a fire that shall sweep a thousand acres. In contemplating these multiplied phenomena, in which very imperfect justice has after all been done, we have often been reminded of an anecdote told, we believe, of Dr. Nott, once President of Union College, in the State of New York. The old gentleman had had a flower garden laid out in admirable style, with beds of all the proper shapes and handsome terraces of brilliant blooms, all testifying not less to the taste of the owner than to the skill of the gardener. On the very evening after its completion, however, a number of swine had effected their entrance to the garden, where for the whole night they had disported themselves to their own delight. In the morning, when the President came out to feast his eyes upon the work of his hands and brain, he was greeted with a spectacle of ruin of the most depressing description. Surveying the wreck of the flower beds, and the brilliant parades for some time in silence, he made at length this significant observation: "Well, you never can lay on dirt to suit a hog!" — *N. C. Daily News.*

(To be continued.)

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, R.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. [Advt.]

To-dap's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE ANDADELAIDE.
(Calling at Port DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"TANNADICE,"
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [899]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"PARTHIA,"

3,127 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "PORT FAIRY" on the 15th August and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 29th August.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria... (Mex.) \$210.00
To all Common Points in Canada] 275.00

To Liverpool..... 320.00

To London..... 325.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Concurred Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and thence will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [333]

TO LET:

HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," Peak East. One spacious five-roomed House at Mount Kellet Peak. Gas laid on. NEW HOUSES on "BELLIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road, expected to be ready by 1st August.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co. Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [900]

To-dap's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING,

the 18th July, 1889.

Under Distinguished Patronage,

THE WANDERERS,

Assisted by Signor CATTANEO and other talented

Professional and Amateur Gentlemen,

will give a Special

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,

For the benefit of the highly gifted vocalist and comedienne,

Mrs. AUSTIN POWER,

Whose remarkable compass of voice and cultivated style have won for her golden opinions from Press and Public in all parts of the world.

The Weekly Times says of her:—"She has a pure soprano voice of sympathetic quality and astonishing compass, and has the gift—so rare

—of executing a really perfect shake."

The Programme will include GEO. M. FOX's delightful Anglo-Irish Comedy the

"PRIDE OF KERRY."

In which the "POWERS" will sustain their original characters, played by them over 500 times.

Captain Vereker, Mr. D. DURAND, Squier Patrick O'Connor, Mr. AUSTIN POWER, Kate O'Hara (with songs), Mrs. AUSTIN POWER, "Killarney," &c.)

The Evening Mail says:—"This is really a high class little comedy; racy written, well mounted, well dressed, well played, and without a touch of vulgarity."

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

Front Seats (Fairs provided) \$2

Second Seats 1.

Third Seats 50.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [882]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEKING."

Captain G. HEUERMANN, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [883]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain J. G. OLSTEN, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [897]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 23rd instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [898]

WANTED.

FOR The Hongkong Telegraph, a competent SUIT-EDITOR and GENERAL ASSISTANT. Journalistic experience a sine qua non.

Also,

A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889.

Intimations.

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER and ASSISTANT.

A European is required for BORNEO, in the former capacity, and a Portuguese Office Assistant, with some knowledge of accounts, in the latter.

Apply with references by letter to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

The China Borneo Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th July, 1889. [860]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six.

Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c, apply

"BOOK-KEEPER,"

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED,

The future favorite resort of the community.

The future health resort of Hongkong.

Open air swimming bath.

Cool in Summer, warm in Winter.

Probable head quarters for Regattas.

No harbour dues.

Will be ready by next hot season.

See opinion of Dr. CANTLIE.

For full Prospectus and form of application for Shares apply to the Company's Offices or the Bankers, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

OFFICE, 2, D'AGUILAR STREET, Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [887]

